



# Between the Lines

## the Eli M. Oboler Library Newsletter

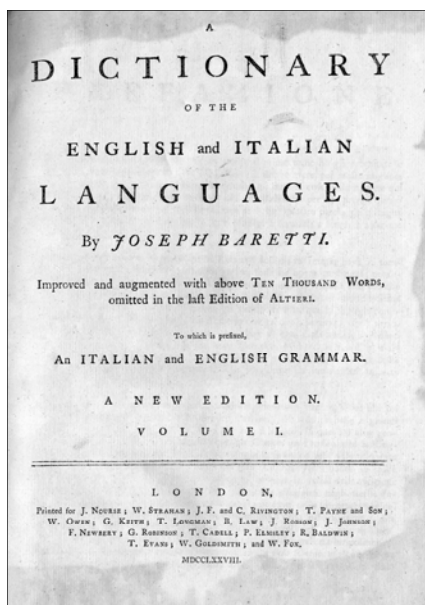
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[www.isu.edu/library/libcol/newsletter](http://www.isu.edu/library/libcol/newsletter)

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### Gift and endowment funds enable rare book purchases

Several important additions to the Library's Rare Book Collection have recently been made by means of gift and endowment funds. Thanks to a generous donation from J. Larry Murdock, recently retired Associate University Librarian for Public Services at the Library, and to monies accrued by the Gary and Carla Domitz Endowment Fund (Mr. Domitz was formerly Head of the Special Collections Department), three significant 18<sup>th</sup> century publica-



tions have now enriched the "Dr. Johnson and His Circle", and "Early Dictionaries" collections.

The book added to the "Early English Dictionaries" collection is a beautifully bound, two-volume copy of Joseph (Giuseppe) Baretti's *A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages*, published in 1778. This book

could have easily been added to the Johnson collection as well, for Baretti was a long-time friend of Dr. Johnson and is often mentioned in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. His work is generally regarded as being the finest Italian-English dictionary produced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was, for many years, the standard reference work of its kind.

Both of the books added to the "Dr. Johnson and His Circle Collection" are by members of the "Circle." The first is Murphy's *Essay on the life and*

—Continued on page 5

### Library opens new manuscript collection



**Opening reception of the Richard H. Stallings Papers**  
*Richard Stallings (center) is flanked by two of those who worked to inventory and index his papers, Tara Rowe, presidential intern (left) and Leonard Hitchcock, professor emeritus (right).*

Research has become a primary emphasis at Idaho State University, and a vital part of the infrastructure required to support research, especially within the humanities and social sciences, is the library's collection. Particularly important are so-called "primary resources," collections that provide the raw materials for research projects. The Oboler Library recently opened just such a primary resource for research use: the *Richard H. Stallings Papers*.

The *Stallings Papers* consists of some 104 cubic feet of materials accumulated by former Congressman Richard Stallings during his years of public service as Idaho's representative from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District, from 1984 to 1992, and as the United States' Nuclear Waste Negotiator, from 1993-1995. The collection includes congressional correspondence, casework files, legislative materials and newspaper clippings.

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## From the University Librarian & Dean—

Over the last few years, I have brought up my concern, shared by many librarians, about the high cost and continuing inflation of journal subscriptions. With journals in our collection that cost as much as a new car, each year, the library worries that it will not receive enough money to cover inflation.

Librarians have been concerned about serials inflation for the past 30 years. Over that time, academic libraries have seen their acquisition budget growth outpaced by inflation rates as high as 12% in some years. From 1986 to 2004, the average cost of a journal has risen 188%. In the same period of time, the Consumer Price Index has risen 73%.

The most frustrating part of this problem is that much of the research reported in these journals *has already been paid for by the American taxpayer!* Research supported by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and other federal organizations is paid for with tax money. The state taxpayer must pay for it *again*, however, through the library budgets at publicly-supported institutions of higher education.

In this issue, there is an article describing a first move to correct this situation. The Congress just passed a law requiring that research funded by the National Institutes of Health be available through PubMed, the database maintained by the National Library of Medicine. This requirement will not affect peer review, the process that seeks to ensure research quality. Instead, new research will be encouraged by having previous work available to all investigators at no additional cost.

After all, it's already been paid for.

—Kay A. Flowers, University Librarian & Dean



## Stallings Papers—continued from page 1

Over the past several years, the Library has worked to create an exhaustive inventory of, and a thesaurus-based index to, the contents of this collection. Last month, at a ceremony attended by Mr. Stallings, his former congressional staff members, and a host of friends and university staff, the collection was opened for public use. The Library anticipates that students and faculty, especially in the fields of history and political science, will find the *Stallings' Papers* to be a rich, productive, and easily-utilized research resource.

—Leonard Hitchcock, Professor Emeritus, Oberlin Library



## Most often used databases of 2007

General Databases	Total Searches
Academic Search Premier	105,639
Academic Search Complete	86,790
ERIC	19,361
LexisNexis Academic	17,202
MLA International Bibliography	16,507
Health Science Databases	Total Searches
CINAHL with Full Text	49,375
PsycINFO	26,212
MEDLINE	20,743
Psychology and Behavioral Science Collection	18,447
Health Source: Nursing/Academic	15,129

# Introducing *Web of Science*

## A premier citation searching database

During the fall of 2007, Kay Flowers and Idaho State University's Office of the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs negotiated with database vendor Thomson Scientific to get university-wide access, including off-campus access for students and faculty, to *Web of Science*, a premier citation searching database.

The Library subscription to *Web of Science* includes the *Science Citation Index* and the *Social Sciences Citation Index*, and covers 1993 to the present. *Science Citation Index* tracks more than 3,700 core journals in the hard sciences and technology, and articles from more than 4,000 journals can be found in the *Social Sciences Citation Index*.

Between the two indexes, more than 150 academic disciplines are represented (according to the Thomson Scientific products website). While full text is not directly available from *Web of Science*, the Library has enabled linking from the indexes to other full text sources.

While one could use these indexes like any other database and search for articles on a given topic, they are really designed to help researchers track references and citations from article to article, and thus trace ideas through time, or determine what kind of impact a given article or idea is making on the field.

For example, Web of Science shows that Dr. Glenn Thackray's 2004 article, "Latest Pleistocene alpine glacier advances in the Sawtooth Mountains" has been cited 14 times since it was published. Using the left side navigation menu that appears on every record page (an abbreviated version is pictured at right), the re-

searcher can look at the articles that made use of Dr. Thackray's original article and cited it, or they can look at Dr. Thackray's own 18 citations.

In addition to letting users search for articles by typing keywords, this database also allows one to



### Cited by: 14

This article has been cited 14 times (from Web of Science).

Yi CL, Zhu ZY, Wei L, et al. *Advances in numerical dating of Quaternary glaciations in China* ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR GEOMORPHOLOGIE 153-175 Suppl. 2

Leonard E *Modeled patterns of Late Pleistocene glacier inception and growth in the Southern and Central Rocky Mountains, USA: sensitivity to climate change and paleoclimatic implications* QUATERNARY SCIENCE REVIEWS 17-18 2152-2166

[ [view all 14 citing articles](#) ]

[Create Citation Alert](#)

### References: 18

View the bibliography of this record (from Web of Science).

search by author, by journal, by institution, and by document type. Thomson Scientific also provides a tutorial on the basics of using *Web of Science* that can be found at <http://scientific.thomson.com/tutorials/wos/>.

*Web of Science* has proved to be a very popular set of science and social science indexes. Even though it only became available to users in mid-December, December 2007 statistics show that 643 searches were made. A further 245 searches were made that jointly searched *Web of Science* and *BIOSIS Previews*, a biology database hosted on the same Thomson Scientific platform.

—Annie Smith, Electronic Resources Librarian





## Change to NIH policy affects researchers and libraries

With the recent passage of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Public Access Policy has been amended to *require* authors to submit final versions of NIH-funded research articles to PubMed Central (PMC). PubMed Central, available at <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov>, is a free digital archive of peer reviewed biomedical journal articles maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. The initial Public Access Policy enacted in 2005 had requested that authors voluntarily submit articles, but few complied.

The law now states:

The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication: *Provided*, That the NIH shall implement the public access policy in a manner consistent with copyright law.<sup>1</sup>

The revised policy applies to all relevant articles accepted for publication on or after April 7, 2008. Beginning May 25, 2008, anyone who submits an NIH grant application, proposal or progress report also will be required to include a PMC or NIH Manuscript Submission reference number when they cite NIH-funded research articles.

Libraries around the country, including the Oboler Library, have discussed this new requirement with concerned researchers. Concerns usually have revolved around issues of peer review, publisher profits, censorship, and intellectual property.

*Peer Review:* The new policy does not impose

any requirements upon the peer review process and does not require authors to publish their work in specific journals.

*Publisher Profits:* Publishers are expected to require that authors delay their archiving of articles with PubMed for several months after initial publication. This delay, or “embargo,” as some refer to it, is designed to protect publishers’ subscription revenues. It is anticipated that most subscribers (including libraries) will wish to obtain articles as soon as they are published and won’t be willing to wait for those articles to appear, months later, in the archive. Moreover, articles derived from non-NIH-funded research will not be available elsewhere. Libraries may save some money from the new policy insofar as it will reduce the number of interlibrary loan requests that they will have to process, but publishers will be unaffected by this consequence, since they have never profited from this “fair use” of published articles by researchers and students. Publishers will, however, lose revenue derived from selling the now-archived articles directly to non-subscribers.

*Government Censorship of Science:* Publishers will continue to publish journal articles based upon NIH-funded research on their own Web sites and/or in print issues under the new policy. Any government censorship would be immediately apparent and ineffective under these circumstances. Several publishers have chosen to voluntarily submit articles to PubMed Central for archiving since 2000 and have noted no censorship issues during that time.

*Intellectual Property:* If authors choose to receive NIH funding, they will be required to grant PubMed Central a non-exclusive license

<sup>1</sup> Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Division G, Title II, Section 218 of PL 110-161 available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:h.r.02764>:

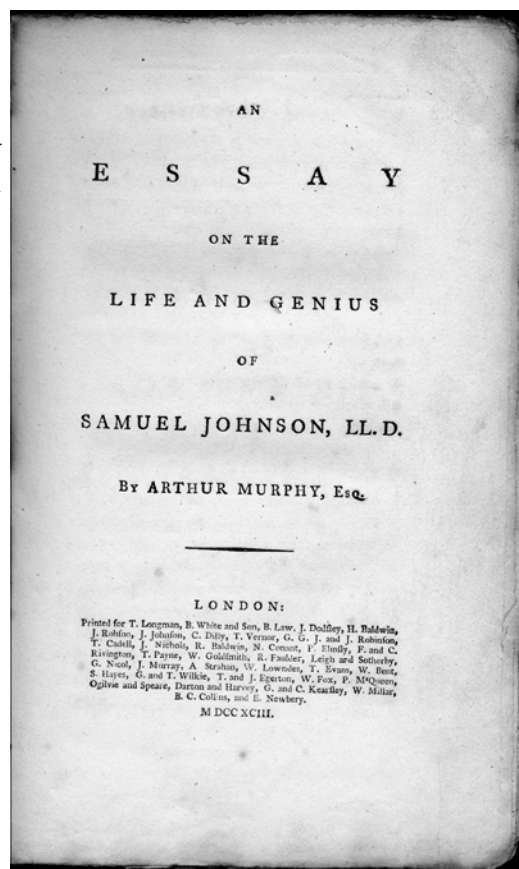
—Continued on page 5

### *Rare Books—continued from page 1*

*genius of Samuel Johnson* (first published in 1792; our edition is from 1793). It is an eloquent remembrance and appreciation of the great man, originally written as an introduction to a collection of Johnson's complete works. Murphy was a barrister and prolific playwright, and a regular participant in the activities of Johnson's "clubs."

The second addition to the Johnson collection is an early copy of Oliver Goldsmith's novel, *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Goldsmith was an especially prominent member of Johnson's circle of friends, one of the best known writers of the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and a man of great personal charm and generosity.

He was also famously improvident and irresponsible and was frequently not merely in debt, but in imminent danger of being sent to debtors' prison. Boswell tells the story that Johnson one day received an urgent message from Goldsmith, pleading for assistance in lifting a siege mounted against him by his landlady and the bailiff due to his failure to pay his rent. Johnson immediately sent over a small amount of money by a messenger, then followed in person, only to find that Goldsmith had used the loan to buy a bottle of wine, which he was proceeding to drink. Johnson corked the bottle and asked Goldsmith if there was anything in his lodgings that could be sold to placate the landlord. Goldsmith gestured toward a manuscript lying on a table, which Johnson briefly examined and then took to a nearby bookseller, offering it for publication. He persuaded the bookseller to pay sixty guineas for the novel and thus rescued Goldsmith from humiliation. The bookseller, as it turned out, did well on his investment, for the book, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, became enormously popular and brought him thousands of pounds in profit. Goldsmith, having sold all his rights to the work, as was the practice of the time, earned nothing more than his sixty guineas, and soon relapsed into penury.



—Leonard Hitchcock, Professor Emeritus, Oberlin Library

### *NIH and research—continued from page 4*

to include relevant articles in its archive. However, authors or publishers will still retain copyright to all articles archived in PubMed Central under the new policy.

*Summary:* The embargo period allowed in the new policy protects publishers' revenues, while at the same time, the archiving requirement allows researchers and taxpayers expanded access to publicly-funded research. The new policy is, thus, an attempt to balance the interests of all parties, as well as to stimulate further research that will benefit the public.

For more information regarding this new requirement, visit the NIH's public access Web site available at <http://publicaccess.nih.gov>. This Web site includes article submission instructions, answers to frequently asked questions, and a list of journals that submit articles on behalf of their authors.

—Marcia Francis, Associate Professor  
Director, Idaho Health Sciences Library

# Library services in Idaho Falls



*Idaho Falls Library Center service desk*

If you are a member of the ISU community in Idaho Falls, you should be aware of the University Library Center (ULC). The ULC is often used by faculty as a quiet spot to prepare for classes while at University Place. It has comfortable lounge furniture, study tables and a small study room.

But the ULC has more to offer. To encourage casual browsers, the ULC subscribes to *Discover*, *Newsweek*, *US News & World Report*, *Scientific American*, *Prevention*, *The Wall Street Journal* and *The Post-Register*, and receives donations of a few other journals, including *Current Biography* and *Food and Beverage*. For more studious users, the Center's reference collection has 460 titles, selected to support the lower division and graduate studies programs taught on the Idaho Falls Campus.

The ULC also has a reserve collection of sample tests, articles assigned for classes, video recordings and other materials. These materials are generally intended to be used in the ULC itself, unless an instructor specifies otherwise. Electronic reserves can also be made available, and faculty who prefer this method of access may contact Cathy Gray at [graycath@isu.edu](mailto:graycath@isu.edu) for details.

The ULC has computers networked with the Oboler Library in Pocatello that provide access to most databases available through ISU, and staff to help students locate materials for research projects. These computers contain the *Microsoft Office* software, including *Word*, *Excel*, *PowerPoint*, and *Publisher*. Because the Idaho Falls campus also serves University of Idaho students and faculty, the ULC has access to the databases available through the UI Library. Access to databases of both universities expands the research capabilities of University Place students and faculty. The ULC staff are happy to assist all patrons with their research, and provide individual or classroom instruction as requested.

—Catherine Gray, Assistant Professor, University Library Center Librarian, Idaho Falls



*Idaho Falls Library Center study area*

## ISU achieves NACO independence

Idaho State University has achieved the first stage of independence in the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) of the Library of Congress (LC). ISU can now contribute its records for personal name headings directly to the LC Name Authority File for distribution to other libraries worldwide.

NACO began in 1977 as a joint project with the U.S. Government Printing Office to reduce the cost of authority control. NACO now has about 500 member libraries that join LC in creating the name authority records that establish the name headings and generate the cross-references in tens of thousands of local, regional, national, and international library catalogs. ISU has been a NACO member since February 2005.

—Philip A. Homan, Assistant Professor, Reference/Cataloging Librarian

## Eli M. Oboler Library staff attend subject cataloging training

On July 18-19, 2007, Oboler Library's Cheryl Sebold and Phil Homan attended the workshop "Basic Subject Cataloging Using LCSH" held at Boise State University. Designed by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress (LC), the workshop was funded with the



help of a Library Services and Technology Act Grant from the Idaho Commission for Libraries.

The workshop covered the subject analysis of library resources, the use of the subject authority records that generate the topical subject headings and cross-references in library catalogs, and the creation of such headings using standard cataloging tools. Subject headings allow a library's user to find all of its resources on a topic, in a genre, or of a form in a single search and thereby avoid the dilemmas of Boolean searching, as well as the chaos of Google.

The workshop concluded with an introduction to SACO, the Subject Authority Cooperative of the Library of Congress, of which ISU has been a member since October 2005. SACO members recommend topical subject headings and cross-references to LC. Of the 139 that ISU has recommended to LC so far, 119 headings, cross-references, and classification numbers—such as Computer anxiety, New Historicism, and Snake River Plain Aquifer (Idaho)—have been approved for libraries worldwide to use in their catalogs.

The workshop has helped Ms. Sebold to improve the subject access to Oboler Library's reference collection. It has also assisted Mr. Homan in including the best available topical subject headings in the bibliographic records for ISU's theses and dissertations and in proposing new headings, cross-references, and classification numbers to LC via SACO as needed.

—Philip A. Homan, Assistant Professor  
Reference/Cataloging Librarian



### Health Sciences Librarian presents at MLA

Ruiling Guo, Assistant Professor, Health Sciences Librarian, attended the 2008 Medical Library Association NCNMLG/MLGSCA Joint Chapter meeting in Las Vegas in February 2008. At this meeting, Ms. Guo presented a poster on "Evidence-Based Practice Training Program to Underserved Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists in Southeast Idaho" which was co-authored with Barbara A. Bain, PhD, Professor Emerita, Janene Willer, Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Communication Sciences & Disorders, and Teri Peterson, Statistical Consultant, Office of Research. The poster presentation was well received at the meeting.

### Library News Blog

It seems that everyone has a blog these days, including many libraries. Oboler Library started its first public blog in October. It can be found from the library home page ([www.isu.edu/library](http://www.isu.edu/library)) by clicking on "Library News" in the center of the page. This is a continuation of the old Library News web page, and is updated weekly. Check it often for events, general news, library newsletters like *Between the Lines*, workshops, research and book information, new database details, displays in the library, literary events in the area, and much more.

Joan Juskie, Library Assistant I  
Technical Services

Student Lounge, 1st Floor

Eli M. Oboler Library

850 S. 9th Avenue

Hardcover/Softcover

Fiction/Non-fiction

Old/Not-so-old

**ALL SUBJECTS**

Special Interest Collections:

- History
- Science Fiction & Fantasy
- Religion

**"The oldest books are still only just out  
to those who have not read them."**

Samuel Butler (1835—1902)

# ISU LIBRARY



**Friday, April 4: 11:00 AM—6:00 PM**

Select from the entire stock of books  
at 1998 book sale prices!

**Saturday, April 5: 10:00 AM—3:00 PM**

Reduced prices on everything that's left!



## *Between the Cines*

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